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ANNUAL REPORT

of

The Medical Officer of Health

H. L. GROOM, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

and

The Chief Public Health Inspector

D. BROOK, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.INST.P.C.

for the

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1961



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P U B L I C
H E A L T H
C O M M I T T E E

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR:

Councillor H. Potter J.P.

CHAIRMAN:

Alderman E.H. Miller

VICE CHAIRMAN:

Alderman E.N. Rigg

MEMBERS:

Alderman J.E. Sandall

Councillor W.R. Bumfrey

Councillor M.C. Burton (Mrs.)

Councillor G.G.J. Gibbs

Councillor B.M. Osborn (Mrs.)

Councillor T. Piggott

Councillor L.H. Rands

Councillor C. Shaw

Councillor H.P. Sims

Councillor C.A.E. Woolnough

O F F I C E R S

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

Dr. H.L. Groom, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
"Hillcroft", Hill Street, Wisbech.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

D. Brook, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C.
Exchange Square, Wisbech.

Certificate of the Royal Society
of Health and Public Health In-
spectors Joint Examination Board.
Cert. Inspector of Meat and Food,
Royal Society of Health.
Smoke Inspector's Diploma, Royal
Society of Health.
Testamur Institute of Public
Cleansing.

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS:

M.A. Gregory, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Certificate of the Royal Society
of Health and Public Health In-
spectors Joint Examination Board.
Cert. Inspector of Meat and Food,
Royal Society of Health.
Cert. Sanitary Science as applied
to Public Works and Buildings,
Royal Society of Health.
(until 19.7.61)

J.L. Fear, M.A.P.H.I.

Certificate of the Royal Society
of Health and Public Health In-
spectors Joint Examination Board.
Cert. Inspector of Meat and Food,
Royal Society of Health.
Smoke Inspectors Certificate,
Royal Society of Health.
(from 1.10.61)

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

R. Sissons, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Certificate of Public Health
Inspectors Education Board.
Dip. Inspector of Meat and Food,
Royal Society of Health.
(from 1.5.61)

CLERKS:

Mrs. B.F. Kerridge
Miss B. Godfrey
(until 30.9.61)

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1961

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Wisbech.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of submitting to you my report on the general health of the Borough for the past year, ending 31st December, 1961.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area, 4,666 acres.

Estimated resident population, mid-1961, 17, 460.

Sum realised by a penny rate, £1,128.

Number of inhabited houses, 5,542.

Rateable value, £280,179.

LIVE BIRTHS

	Total	M	F
Legitimate	275	138	137
Illegitimate	32	17	15
Birth rate per thousand of the estimated resident population, mid-1961 - 17.57			

STILL BIRTHS

Legitimate	2	0	2
Illegitimate	0	0	0
Rate per thousand total (live and still) births - 6.47			

DEATHS

Deaths	229	105	124
Death rate per thousand of the estimated average population - 13.11			

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live & still) births
Deaths from Puerperal causes -		
Puerperal sepsis	0	0
Other puerperal causes	0	0

Death rate of infants under 1 year of age:-

All infants per 1,000 live births	3.25
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	3.35
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0

Deaths from cancer (all ages)	36
Deaths from measles (all ages)	1
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)	0
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	2
Deaths from motor vehicle accidents	1
Deaths from lung cancer	7

Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births	3.25
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births	3.25
Still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births	9.99

The comparable figures for towns of approximately the same size are as follows:-

Birth rate per thousand	17.4
Death rate per thousand	12.0
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age ..	21.4

In the Borough there is a School Clinic, a Tubercular Clinic, two General Hospitals and a Hospital for chronic sick and aged female patients, and an Orthopaedic Clinic held twice weekly at the North Cambs Hospital. Infectious Diseases are accommodated at Peterborough and East Dereham Isolation Hospitals.

Excellent motor ambulance facilities are available, whilst Diphtheria Antitoxin and Pathological and Bacteriological examinations are provided when necessary.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

The duties connected with this are carried out by the Medical Officer of Health who is a part time officer, the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, the Borough Chief and Deputy Chief and Additional Public Health Inspectors, all full time officers, together with those of the Council's employees who are specially needed for sanitary work.

INFANT AND CHILD WELFARE

The Infant and Child Welfare Clinic in Hill Street is held weekly on Friday afternoons and is well attended.

Welfare attendances for 1961:-

Number of children who attended during the year	464
Number of children who attended for the first time, and who at their first attendance were under 1 yr.....	198
Number of children attending born in 1960	133
Number of children attending born in 1956 - 59	133

Total number of attendances made by children during the year:-

1. Under 1 year of age	1,856
2. 1 year of age but under 2 years	1,770
3. 2 years of age but under 5 years	1,033
Total	<u>4,659</u>

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Number of children under the age of 1 year who have completed a full course of immunisation against Diphtheria during the year	146
Between the ages of 1 - 4 years	164
Between the ages of 5 - 14 years	125
Boosters	182

HOUSING

Future Requirements

a. Applicants on waiting list at end of year	280
b. Unfit houses requiring replacement	684
c. Houses to be demolished for redevelopment (not included in (b) above)	112

Building

Houses completed in 1961:-

Wisbech Corporation	to let..	43
	for sale	14
Private Enterprise		26
Total post war houses completed		1,191

Work in hand at end of year:-

Wisbech Corporation	to let..	37
	for sale	10
Private Enterprise		20

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

	Total Cases notified.	Deaths
Smallpox	0	0
Scarlet Fever	4	0
Diphtheria	0	0
Pneumonia	4	46
Erysipelas	0	0
Puerperal pyrexia	1	0
Enteric fever	0	0
Measles	17	1
Whooping cough	27	0
Paratyphoid fever	1	0
Ophthalmia Neonstorum	0	0
Acute poliomyelitis	0	0
Food poisoning	0	0
Dysentery	0	0

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS

Age periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 & over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Very faithfully yours,

H. Leslie Groom, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1961

To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Wisbech.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Fifth Annual Report setting out details of the work of the Department together with items of special interest.

The advent of space travel and boundary commissions should not detract from the challenging needs of our local population and industry. Let us not lose sight of the needs for additional water supplies, extended sewers, adequate and efficient sewage disposal, besides the ever present gap in the provision of new houses and the need to modernise existing sound dwellings.

The Public Health Inspector finds much of his time in places where people make their homes, either in single houses, houses let-in-lodgings, common lodging houses and caravans. The section of the report devoted to premises where folks live gives a full picture of the existing circumstances with more detail relating to Almshouses and Common Lodging Houses. The emphasis on work amongst aged persons has been stressed by the Mayor and the Council will see the ever growing need for suitable houses for the ageing population. Slum Clearance continued at a steady pace and the regular provision of 50 houses per annum for this purpose alone underlines the necessity to have a continuity of building. No evidence is to be found locally of any private persons or organisations setting out to build houses to let. As a contrast the Council have successfully completed part of a small estate of houses for sale.

In the sphere of Food Hygiene there has been a marked co-operation between traders and your officers so that the health aspect of food handling, packaging, preservation and sale is considered in advance when new plans are being formulated. The Council as Market Authority must keep a watchful eye on the trends and needs of wholesale and retail marketing of food.

The Slaughter of Animals for food in small individual premises ended with the close of the year. Private enterprise has provided new and modernised establishments to carry on in the future and has to some extent relieved the Council of any financial liability in erecting, maintaining and organising a municipal abattoir. The needs of the community will be well provided for at very reasonable charges.

Port Health work receives full attention and I must congratulate the Council in setting out to improve the sanitary facilities on both Banks of the River.

All other avenues of the work receive mention and I have set out more fully relevant regulations which apply to shops as a blunt reminder of the complexity of existing legislation which by existing statutes avoid any reference to mobile trading.

The staff of the Department was brought up to establishment during the year. Mr. M.A. Gregory left your service in July, 1961 to become Chief Public Health Inspector at Ripley and his position as Deputy was filled by Mr. J.L. Fear from Lancaster. Mr. R. Sissons came from Boston to fill the new post of Public Health Inspector.

I wish to record my thanks to the staff for their constant efforts, to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support and to Chairmen and members of other Committees for their understanding of related health problems.

I am Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

D. Brook, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.C.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF DISTRICT

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS:	Complaints -	
	Housing	30
	Other	217
	Drainage inspected and tested	336
	Cesspools and sewer connections ...	140
	Caravans	159
	Filthy and Verminous premises	12
	Infectious diseases	18
	Common Lodging Houses	9
	Sanitary improvements	2
HOUSING ACTS:	Inspected and recorded	442
	Housing applications	106
	Improvement Grants	162
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT:	Slaughterhouses	1,672
	Knackers Yard	6
	Food Hygiene Visits	195
	Food preparation premises	9
	Ice Cream Premises	11
	Dairy Premises	2
	Market Stalls	104
	Unsound Food visits	76
RENT ACT:	Inspections and revisits	90
SHOPS ACT:	Inspections	23
FACTORY ACT:	Inspections	45
PET ANIMALS ACT:	Inspections	1
CLEAN AIR ACT:	Inspections and Observations	53
RODENT CONTROL:	Inspections	51
LITTER ACT:	Inspections	7
PORT HEALTH AREA:	Inspections	26
NOISE ABATEMENT ACT:	Inspections	21

WATER SUPPLY

The Borough of Wisbech is a constituent authority of the Wisbech and District Water Board and a main water supply is available to almost every dwelling house in the Borough.

The supply is obtained from shallow bore holes at Marham, Norfolk and has always been satisfactory in quality after initial chemical treatment as the source.

My remarks in last year's report concerning the limitation of the existing distribution system still apply. The works required to improve the supply are of a major nature and until such time as these can be undertaken a number of minor improvements are being carried out.

The water is not liable to have any plumbo-solvent effect and no contamination has occurred which called for special action by the Department.

In the sewered areas of the Borough there are still 99 houses with no internal water supply. These houses are all included in areas which will be demolished within the next few years. In the rural parts of the Borough it is estimated that there are a further 150 houses where the supply is from an external standpipe. Thus it may be seen that approximately 250 houses (780 persons) have no internal water supply.

Examination of Water Supply.

The Manager of the Wisbech and District Water Board has made available regular monthly summaries of routine bacteriological samples taken in the Borough, in addition to which the Department has made use of the Public Health Laboratory Service.

	Samples submitted	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
<u>Water Board:</u>			
Chemical	51	51	Nil
Bacteriological	236	236	Nil
<u>Public Health Department:</u>			
Bacteriological	11	11	Nil

Typical Chemical Analysis.

Tapwater 6.2.61. 12.45 p.m.

Physical Examination.

Very slight deposit, bright, odourless and colourless.

General Chemical Examination.

Reaction

pH 7.2

(parts per million)

Free Carbon Dioxide	5.5
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.027
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.045
Nitrous Nitrogen	nil
Nitric Nitrogen	7.5
Hardness temporary	208
Hardness permanent	46
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃) ..	212.5
Total solids	445
Poisonous metals	absent
Calcium	101.2
Magnesium	trace
Carbonate	118.5
Chloride	32
Sulphate	43.2
Nitrate	33.2
Iron	nil
Sodium	1.4
Fluoride	0.1

Microscopical Examination of Deposit.

Mainly mineral matter.

Remarks.

The results obtained on the analysis of this sample do not show any evidences of pollution with harmful organic or inorganic matter.

I am of the opinion that this water is fit for drinking purposes.

S. Greenburgh

Public Analyst.

Extensions to Mains.

Liquid Fertilisers, Weasenham Lane	80	yards.	2"	p.v.c.
Mount Pleasant Housing Site (Gros-	294	"	4"	C.I.
venor Road))	60	"	3"	C.I.
East Street (renewal)	108	"	5"	S.I.
Bath Road (renewal)	78	"	3"	S.I.
Lerowe Road	156	"	3"	A.C.
Westfield Road	14	"	3"	S.I.
The Chase	246	"	4"	S.I.
Tinkers Drove	44	"	3"	S.I.
Nene Quay (Dock Transit Sheds)	100	"	3"	S.I.

Total mains laid 1,180 yards.

New connections made in the Borough
during the year 1961 144.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS

The year saw the completion of the campaign to ensure the provision of proper flush toilets, inside piped water supplies and wash-up sinks in houses in the Borough. Any odd houses where these facilities still do not exist will be dealt with as they are discovered.

Houses provided with a supply of
wholesome water in pipes in the
house 6

Houses provided with internal
wash-up sinks 9

Houses provided with flushing
cisterns to w.c's 6

With the authority of the Public Health Committee, statutory notices were served as follows:-

Requiring the provision of flush-
ing cistern to w.c. 1

SEWERAGE

No apparent progress can be reported to provide the sewer extensions in areas of existing development, i.e. Canal Road, Elm High Road, Elm Low Road, Halfpenny Lane, New Drove, Oldfield Lane, Ramnoth Road (part), Weasenham Lane and Westmead Avenue. Delay on the South side of the river can only be indicative of a longer wait for sewers in Barton Road, Harecroft Road, Magazine Lane, Magazine Close, North Brink (part) and Summerfield Close. The need is as great as ever and my duty is to report and emphasise these facts.

The programme to secure abolition of cesspools in areas where a public sewer is available concluded at the end of the year when in the case of 7 houses action was taken in default by the Council.

One new cesspool emptier was taken into service during the year to replace an old vehicle and the Committee further agreed to the replacement of the remaining old cesspool emptier as early as possible in the next financial year 1962/63. From records it appears that a delay up to three weeks elapses between receipt of an order and the actual emptying of a cesspool. It is still the practice for the cesspool emptiers to discharge their contents into sewer manholes.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

I set out in my report for 1960 full details of the existing system of sewage disposal, mainly by flooding 180 acres of a 217 acre farm. Surcharge of sewage goes to storm water settlement tanks, with overflow into the River Nene, this system being in regular use. One sample of the effluent from the overflow weirs at the Storm Treatment Works in mid-summer was reported upon as follows:-

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Reaction pH 6.9

<u>The sample contained</u>	<u>parts per 100,000</u>
Suspended Solids	3.60
Chloride	8.15
Ammonia (Free and Saline)	9.100
Ammonia (Albuminoid)	0.920
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs. at 37°C	16.038

Oxygen absorbed in 3 minutes	9.702
Dissolved oxygen absorbed in 5 days at 20°C (B.O.D.)	50.5
Nitrates	Nil
Tar Acids	1.80
Sulphuretted Hydrogen	present
Thiosulphate	present
Thiocyanate	present

Microscopical Examination of Deposit

Mineral matter and organic debris.

Inference

Although the figure obtained for Suspended Solids is relatively low, the amount of Dissolved Oxygen absorbed in 5 days (B.O.D.) is much greater than the limit recommended by the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal (i.e. 2 parts per 100,000).

The discharge of large quantities of this effluent into a river may have an injurious effect on fish life and on the food of fish.

S. Greenburgh,

Public Analyst.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

A regular weekly collection of household refuse has been maintained. A progressive step was taken during the year to eliminate the use of open trailers to augment normal refuse vehicles following delays caused by Bank Holidays. By working extra time in return for a bonus payment the regular teams of collectors make good any lost time from holidays using the purpose made vehicles only. The type of refuse to be collected is becoming more bulky and this is very marked from shop and warehouse premises.

A joint refuse disposal scheme has been agreed between the Borough Council and the Marshland and Wisbech Rural District Councils. The ultimate programme will see the three authorities using the former Wisbech Canal within the Rural Area from Outwell to the Borough boundary. Whilst negotiations to acquire the Canal proceed, the Wisbech Borough and Rural District Councils have joined together to complete tipping at the pits at Mouth Lane, Wisbech St. Mary and Plash Pits, Murrow. A bulldozer complete with back acter was purchased during the year by the combined authorities and now controlled tipping, with adequate cover is carried out.

During the year 180 houses were provided with proper dustbins as a result of action by the Department.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are 9 public conveniences in the town.

Situation	Women	Men	
	W.C's	W.C's	Urinals
Barton Road	1	1	2
Horsefair	3	1	6
Market Place	4	3	7
Mount Pleasant	2	1	3
Norfolk Street	3	2	4
Norwich Road	-	-	3
Old Market	3	2	6
The Park	4	2	4

In only two of the conveniences (Market Place and Old Market) are hand washing facilities available.

The Norwich Road convenience is in a bad structural state and is to be demolished.

The premises at Barton Road, Mount Pleasant, Norfolk Street and the Park are fairly modern. The Horsefair convenience is not a permanent structure and it is anticipated that it will be replaced when the Horsefair is re-developed at some future date.

It is some concern to me that there are no conveniences for travellers on the main traffic route through the town i.e. Cromwell Road/Lynn Road. With the quantity of road traffic increasing annually I think that the provision of such accommodation should be considered.

PERSONAL CLEANSING

No cleansing station or public wash-houses are available in the Borough. Rooms adjacent to the Public Health Department have recently been vacated by other Council Departments and by re-arranging use of these rooms some space will be available in which to set up a cleansing station.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The Borough Council own and operate at Crabmarsh an Open Air Swimming Pool, 132'6" long by 30' wide by 6'6" at deep end and 3'6" at shallow end, giving a capacity of 120,000 gallons.

The source of water used in the Bath is the main supply of the Wisbech and District Water Board. The treatment is by a Bell Bros. bath filtration plant using soda and alumina prior to filtration and chlorination. The water in the baths is changed every 6 hours.

Three samples of bath water were submitted for bacteriological examination and were found satisfactory.

MILK

Registration and Licensing

There are 21 names on the Register of Distributors of milk and 4 premises registered as Dairies.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk

25 samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Cambridge for examination.

Type of milk	Methylene		Phosphatase		Turbidity		Biological	
	Blue Test		Test		Test		Test	
	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.
Tuberculin								
Tested	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasteurised	6	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
T.T. Past.	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Sterilised	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
TOTAL	17	-	13	-	4	-	-	-

One sample was void.

MEAT INSPECTION

I reported in detail last year extracts from the Slaughterhouse Report as required by the Slaughterhouse Act, 1958, Section 3. The only change found necessary to that report was the postponement of the "Appointed Day" until 1st January, 1962. Thereafter adequate slaughtering facilities will be available for all who need such a service at two private abattoirs so constructed with adequate lairage, slaughterhall and hanging space which in the aggregate will permit, if necessary, all animals to serve the needs of persons in the Wisbech neighbourhood to be slaughtered in two days. Whilst I do not expect this phenomena to happen, it is a guide to anticipate that the two slaughterhouse operators may go out to seek additional business to ensure an economic throughput. One other private slaughterhouse having been brought up to standard within its existing buildings, will continue in use until such time as the outstanding Compulsory Purchase Order (Housing Act, 1957) is resolved.

In anticipation of the regular use of adequate premises, negotiations have taken place with all interested parties concerning the hours during which the meat inspection service will be made available as from 1st January, 1962. For a trial period of 12 months meat inspection will take place as required on weekdays between 9.0 a.m. and 6.0 p.m. (Tuesday 8.0 a.m. - 6.0 p.m.), Saturday 9.0 a.m. - 12 noon. A small number of animals are likely to be killed on Sundays' but it will be convenient to carry out inspection on the following day. I hope the trade will make every

effort to buy well forward and employ adequate full time staff to eliminate the excessive night work which has been so common during the past few years.

The relationship between the hours of slaughter and detention of carcasses and offal are governed by some outmoded Regulations made in 1924. Towards the end of 1961 the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food began negotiations with local authority associations, the meat trade and other interested bodies to find ways to amend these Regulations. At the same time it would appear that the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food will legislate for local authorities to make a charge for meat inspection at the point of slaughter, so eliminating the annual grant for meat inspection (based on 'export'.) In figures this means a loss of £120 grant against an estimated income of £600. Arguments can be made out supporting and ridiculing a charge for meat inspection which is surely intended to give protection to the public as consumers. I am certain, therefore, that many butchers will plead for the marking of meat and offal which is passed fit for human consumption. This latter scheme can operate, subject to ministerial approval at any slaughterhouse, provided among other things that a qualified meat inspector is on duty at the particular premises during all hours of slaughter.

Number of animals slaughtered during the year ending 31st December, 1961.

	Cattle ex- cluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Sows and Boars
Number killed	1,621	153	15	2,554	8,219	1,431
Number inspected	1,621	153	15	2,554	8,219	1,431
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis: Whole carcasses condemned	8	5	4	12	50	10
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	193	36	-	12	482	155
Percentage of the number inspected affected by disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis	12.4%	26.8%	26.7%	0.94%	6.5%	11.5%
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	5	-	-	-	160	41
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.34%	-	-	-	1.9%	2.9%
Cysticercosis: Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	7	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	7	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total number of animals slaughtered - 13,993

Quantities Condemned

Tuberculosis	2,418 lbs.
Other Diseases	23,779 lbs.
	<u>26,197 lbs.</u>

The details of slaughtering carried out within the Borough during the past five years are as follows:-

Year	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Horses
1956	2,174	141	3,786	14,411	Nil
1957	2,667	115	4,149	12,840	Nil
1958	2,123	10	3,194	9,596	Nil
1959	1,694	21	3,920	10,725	Nil
1960	1,772	22	2,640	10,548	Nil

KNACKERS YARD

There is one knackers yard in the Borough with a small throughput. No live animal is admitted to the premises.

Carcases admitted to the Knackers Yard during year ending 31st December, 1961.

Horses	15
Cattle (excluding cows)	24
Cows	10
Calves	21
Sheep	45

Licences to Slaughter and Stun Animals

22 persons were licensed to slaughter and stun animals.

ANALYSES

One sample of cooked pork was submitted for analysis following a complaint from a purchaser of discolouration. The result of the analysis was inconclusive.

FOOD SHOPS

The following tabulated list gives the number of the various types of food premises in the Borough.

Bakehouses	15
Cafes and Canteens	12
Grocers and General mixed stores	79
Greengrocers	18
Fishmongers	5
Fried Fish Shops	14
Butchers	31
Sweet Manufacturers	1
Food Factories	14
Wholesale Fruit Merchants (processors) .	13
Flour Millers and Granary	2
Licensed Premises and Clubs	66
Ice Cream Manufacturers	1
Market Stalls	34
Confectioners	20

List of improvements and unsatisfactory conditions remedied in Food Premises.

Hot water provided	21
Wash-hand basins provided	15
Premises repaired	11
Floors repaired	3
W.C's provided	2
W.C's repaired	8
Drains repaired	4

UNSOUND FOOD

The following foodstuffs, apart from meat in slaughter-houses, were found unfit and surrendered.

Tins

Meat	133
Fruit	34
Milk and Cream	7
Fish	5
Vegetables	40
Soup	143
Puddings	2
Total	<u>364</u>

Various

Cooked Meats	184 lbs.
Fish	17 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Cheese	18 lbs.
Bacon	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Butter	1 lb.
Marshmallows	28 lbs.+ 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
Tomato Paste	480 lbs.+ 18 jars
Jam	21 jars

One animal food processing factory operates within the Borough which handles a considerable amount of unsound meat much of which arrives from abroad. Effective control is maintained in the handling of the products and frequent visits are made by the Inspectors. At all times the factory management has afforded full co-operation.

ICE CREAM

103 premises are registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, 1 for manufacture, storage and sale and 102 for the storage and sale of ice cream. Most ice cream is sold prepacked but contacts to impress the need for clean handling were made during the summer months with the various vehicles which run around the town during the evenings.

17 samples of ice cream and 3 iced lollies were submitted for examination during the year with the following results:-

Grade I	17
Iced lollies	satisfactory

FOOD POISONING

No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

The lack of cases is probably due to absence of notification.

NOISE

The Noise Abatement Act, 1960 has given local authorities wide powers to deal with a modern problem. In compiling the Act a privileged exemption was granted to purveyors of perishable foodstuffs, i.e. ice cream, to use loudspeakers to announce their presence, but only between 12 noon and 7.0 p.m. There has been abuse of this privilege which is denied entirely to advertising other items or produce. Between those hours the ice cream

vendor is expected to operate the loudspeaker apparatus without creating a nuisance. I must say that one van, one stop and one chime may not be a nuisance but on many estates in particular a nuisance arises from a succession of vans creating an unharmonious carrilion.

CLEAN AIR ACT

Constant observations of the chimney stacks for industrial and commercial premises have revealed no real contraventions of the Dark Smoke Regulations. The local Hospitals give occasional trouble but I am satisfied that firm measures are in hand to instal new furnaces and automatic stoking equipment during the succeeding financial year. Towards the end of the year complaints were received of grit emission from a vertical boiler, with under-feed stoker, serving a laundry and dry cleaning plant. This latter plant is still under observation.

I have not yet made representations to the Council relating to Smoke Control Areas embracing existing residential properties. If one had instruments to reveal the condition of the atmosphere during the period November to April, there may be some movement to consider Smoke Control. It is recorded in the Local Government Commission for England, Report No. 3 dealing with the East Midlands that "the fens are low lying and peculiarly liable to fog".

Financial commitments alone to provide an adequate sewerage system to the built up parts of the town mitigate against early introduction of Clean Air measures.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Several lectures have been given to local organisations and illustrative posters distributed to food premises.

HOUSING

(a) Slum Clearance

It is encouraging to be able to report better progress in the eradication of unfit houses. During the year the Council declared 5 Clearance Areas, (Trafalgar Row Nos. 1 and 2, Kirkgate Street Nos. 2 and 3 and North Brink) and formal action was instituted in the case of 22 individual houses.

During the year 47 families were rehoused from unfit houses, mainly in the Horsefair area, this being considerably helped by the fact that the Council completed 43 houses to let during the period.

The Horsefair area was almost completely cleared by the end of the year and preparations have begun for further slum clearance schemes. The first of these will be the George Street area.

The Total Problem.

- (i) Estimated number of houses remaining unfit for human habitation 684
- (ii) Period of years which the Council think necessary for securing the demolition of all houses in (i) 15

Further Proposals for action in the next 5 years.

Number of houses to be demolished in clearance areas and elsewhere 234

Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses elsewhere
Return for the year ending 31st December, 1961

A. Houses demolished In Clearance Areas	Houses demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
Houses unfit for human habitation	4	18	7
Not in Clearance Areas			
As a result of formal or informal procedure under Secs. 16 or 17(1) Hous- ing Act, 1957	8	24	8
Local authority owned houses certified un- fit by the Medical Officer of Health	35	73	30

B. Unfit houses closed	Number	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
Under Secs. 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	4	8	2
Parts of buildings closed under Sec. 18, Housing Act 1957	-	-	-
C. Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied		By owner	By local authority
After informal action by local authority		78	-
After formal action under Public Health Acts		5	-
After formal notice under Secs. 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957		1	-

Demolition of Unfit Houses took place at:-

Clearance Areas - 4

12 and 13 Prospect Place.
17 and 18 Whitby Street.

Individual Unfit Houses

(a) Formal Action - 4

11 Canal Row.
168 Elm Low Road.
29 Kirkgate Street.
50 Leverington Road.

(b) Informal Action -4

206 Elm Road.
30 Kirkgate Street.
24 Park Road.
38 Sandyland Street.

Council Owned Properties - 35

6,8,9,10,13,14,15,16,17 and 19 Canal Street.
67 Elizabeth Terrace.
16 George Street.
26,27,33,37/8,39,41 and 42 Horsefair.
30 and 31 Napier Terrace.
11,12,13,14,15,16,17,20 and 21 Sluice Row.
17,18 and 19 Trafalgar Row.
1 and 2 Woodyard.

The statistics indicate a year of sound progress in the elimination of unfit dwellings. Full inspections of all houses and other buildings in the Agenoria Street and George Street Redevelopment Areas have been completed and documents are either at or ready for despatch to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to secure Compulsory Purchase Orders for the lands not already acquired in these areas. In addition Compulsory Purchase Orders await confirmation in respect of small blocks of property at the junction of Lerowe Road and Kirkgate Street.

A successful clearance programme requires a regular supply of new houses, particularly of the type needed to rehouse the actual size of families within the clearance areas. I have been pleased to note that after no new houses during 1960, 43 houses were completed by your Council to let during 1961.

It is disappointing to have to report that the Government have taken steps to reduce the number of houses to be built during 1962 by local authorities; an expectation of 100 houses has been cut back to 60. There is, however, a possibility of a review later in 1962, should the national financial position improve, but uncertainty in this matter does not assist the Housing Committee in planning for successive years.

(b) Improvement of Dwellings.
(House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959)

The flow of applications for Standard and Discretionary Grants has continued but on a smaller scale, in each case the number being only two thirds of the 1960 figures.

I consider that the rejuvenation of middle aged houses is an essential part of the housing programme. Far greater advantage could be taken of the grant schemes to extend the life of such houses and from the Council's point of view the expense involved in the giving of such grants would be more than offset over the years by saving in the cost of slum clearance and the building of new houses to replace them.

At the present time these improvements are optional but I can foresee that in the future owners will be required by law to provide in their houses more modern amenities such as hot water, baths, wash-basins and internal W.C's.

Standard Grants

Applications received	22
Applications passed	21
Applications rejected - unfit	1
Applications withdrawn	1

Cases in which work completed:-

25 applications for total of £2,843. 8s. 11d.

Amenities provided with the aid of grants:-

Bathrooms	23
Hot water systems	22
Larders	19
Wash-hand basins	24
Water closets	18

Discretionary Grants

Applications received	4
Applications passed	4

Cases in which work completed:-

4 flats and 2 houses for total of £1,308. 4s. 0d.

Council houses

Number of houses improved	142
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(c) Common Lodging Houses

Two Common Lodging Houses were registered at the commencement of 1960 originally registered for 23 and 22 lodgers respectively. No. 16 Canal Row was not re-registered but became the subject of a Demolition Order. This double fronted Georgian type house had become dilapidated and the owners were unable to make any offer to carry out repairs. During the past few years not many lodgers were found using the premises, alternatively the spare rooms and corridors had become cluttered up with second-hand materials handled by the keeper.

The Harp Inn, registered for 22 lodgers has been in a state of uncertainty during the past year. The owners, a brewery, have been asked to make the public house comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations and allocate more space to the keeper. It would appear that the owners wish to do neither but contemplate offering the building for sale to the Borough Council. The site is surrounded by property either liable to Slum Clearance procedure or redevelopment in conjunction with the proposed Canal Road Scheme. The house has no long term future and steps are being taken to organise a gradual run down of the number of occupants. The present number of occupants is twelve.

The definition of a Common Lodging House is set out in the Public Health Act, 1936 as a house provided for the purpose of accommodating by night poor persons, not being members of the same family, who resort thereto and are allowed to occupy one common room for the purpose of sleeping or eating. No casual persons make use of The Harp Inn, rather the occupants are persons of the locality without a separate home, happy to make use of hostel accommodation without the necessary minor restrictions of a County Welfare Establishment.

Full details of The Harp Inn Common Lodging House:-

Keeper: Mrs. Beatrice Ellen Catling.

Deputy Keeper: Mr. Charles Catling.

Rent: £2. 10s. Od. per quarter exclusive of rates.

Occupants:

The premises are registered for 22 persons but only 12 are resident at present due to a restriction imposed by the owners. The occupants are all old men of ages varying from about 60 to 84 years, being all permanent residents and pay the keeper 15s. per week. The men purchase their own food and cook it themselves. Most of them draw National Assistance.

Description of Premises:

The Harp Inn is a three storey brick built structure with a pantiled roof.

Ground floor front room. Used jointly as a lounge for the keeper and for the sale of beer. There is a bar in one corner of the room beneath which is a beer cellar.

Ground floor rear room. The common room for the men lodgers and it is heated by an open fire which is used by the men for cooking purposes.

First floor front rooms. The rooms are used by the keeper and her husband (the deputy keeper) as living accommodation, both rooms being used as bedrooms.

First floor rear room. A room divided into seven cubicles each with one bed, some of these are not in use at the present time.

Second floor front room. A dormitory with six beds.

Second floor rear room. A dormitory with eight beds.

Outbuildings. The outbuilding has on the ground floor, the keepers kitchen and the W.C's for the keeper and the men. The first floor of this outbuilding is a store room.

Structure. All the main walls of the building show slight fractures and the two side walls are held together by about twelve tie bars. The rear wall of the building is slightly bulged. It is my opinion that the house will remain in a safe condition for a number of years.

Sanitary Accommodation. There is one W.C. for the keeper and her husband. The lodgers have two W.C's which are in one compartment in the outbuilding at the rear of the premises. There is also a urinal in the yard at the rear but this has no roof and no flushing apparatus.

Water Supply. The only water supply to the premises is a cold water tap over a sink in the yard at the rear.

Washing and ablution facilities. There is one sink in the yard at the rear which has to serve both the keeper and the occupants of the lodging house. The sink is not under cover and has only cold water supplied to it.

Cooking facilities. The keeper has a kitchen in the outbuilding at the rear in which she has her own gas cooker, but there is no sink or water supply. The men have to cook over an open fire in the day room.

Artificial lighting. The only artificial lighting in the premises is that in the bar and in the mens day room. This is incandescent gas mantles. There is no artificial lighting whatsoever in the bedrooms, on the staircase or corridors and in the keepers kitchen and living accommodation.

Locker Accommodation. The only locker accommodation for the men is in a structure in the day room, these lockers have no doors and cannot be locked individually.

Fire Escape. There is no provision for secondary means of escape in case of fire.

Repair. The premises are in a good state of repair but require internal decoration.

Remarks:

Although the premises in their present state meet the requirements for Common Lodging Houses in most respects, there is a lack of modern amenities.

If the Borough Council decide to buy the premises the front room on the ground floor would no longer be used as a bar and may be utilized for other purposes.

Summary:

The Harp Inn is a Common Lodging House which provides accommodation at the present time for 12 old men. In doing this it provides a service which would be difficult to provide by other means. The building itself is in reasonably good repair but has certain structural faults and hence has not a very long expectation of life, possibly ten years perhaps less.

Is there a future need for hostel accommodation as part of the future housing programme? Three points would support this measure -

- (a) The existing Common Lodging House will not always be available.
- (b) There is a known concentration of male persons living alone in areas earmarked for Slum Clearance.
- (c) No almshouses within the Borough are set aside for elderly men, but in any case of the existing 33, only 4 are likely to have an assured future.
- (d) Lodging accommodation is not easy to find for male persons, living alone, who often find mental support from others similarly placed in society amongst the cloistered atmosphere of a hostel.

(d) Almshouses

No review of local housing conditions would be complete without reference to almshouses. There are 33 almshouses in the Borough divided among three separate administrative bodies. During 1961 a special report was prepared by Officers of the Council to assess the future life of these dwellings and this report is now receiving consideration by the several charities.

(1) Nos. 2/7 and 2a/7a King's Walk.
12 Almshouses. Rebuilt 1835.

A row of single dwellings arranged on two levels as the first attempt to design flatted dwellings in Wisbech. Each pair of flats on ground floor and first floor levels share a water tap, two external W.C's. are shared by the 12 dwellings, there are no inside wash-up sinks. The external and parapet walls are in need of extensive repair. The reports set out an outline of a scheme to reduce the number of dwellings to six, so that with the aid of Standard Improvement Grants there would be self contained houses with modern amenities.

The conclusion, in view of the comparatively short life of the houses even after improvement is that serious consideration should be given to demolition of the buildings and replacement by modern units.

(2) Nos. 1 - 5 Love Lane. 5 Almshouses.
Erected 1813.

A row of 5 single dwellings. One W.C. is shared by all the dwellings, one common external water standpipe is provided, there are no inside wash-up sinks. The houses are such as require very early demolition.

(3) Nos. 1 - 6 Stermyn Street.
6 Almshouses. Erected 1813

A row of 6 two storey dwellings. One external W.C. is shared by all the dwellings, only two houses having internal wash-up sinks. The houses are such as require early demolition.

- (4) Nos. 47 - 51 Canal Row. 5 Almshouses.
Erected 1815.

A row of 5 two storey dwellings. One external W.C. is shared by all the dwellings. Each house having an internal water supply and wash-up sink. The structure of these houses is reasonable but does not lend itself to rearrangement for Improvement.

Note: The sites (3) and (4) above are contiguous and should be cleared together to ensure a useful vacant site.

- (5) Nos. 24 - 32 (even) Lynn Road.
5 Almshouses.

Five single storey almshouses. Two external W.C's. are shared by all dwellings, there are no internal wash-upsinks. These houses warrant serious consideration for improvement by way of Discretionary Grants. By reducing the number of dwellings to four, building small additions, rearranging internal walls and carrying out repairs, a future life of 30 years would be assured for the houses.

The previous notes underline the added need for many more aged persons dwellings. It would assist the local authority programme for housing if the charities united together to plan for the future and by good management run down the tenancies of all but the Lynn Road Almshouses, demolish existing property and rebuild where possible on the cleared sites or otherwise realise the value of the site and begin anew on alternative land.

Rent Act, 1957 (Return for the year 1961)

1.	Number of applications for certificates	11
2.	Number of decisions not to issue Certificates	1
3.	Number of decisions to issue certificates -	
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects	8
	(b) in respect of all defects	2
4.	Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the first schedule	5
5.	Number of undertakings refused by local authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the first schedule	4
6.	Number of certificates issued	8

7.	Applications by landlords to local authority for cancellation of certificates	7
8.	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	1
9.	Decision by local authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	1
10.	Certificates cancelled by local authority ..	7

CARAVANS

Residential

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 has now been in force well over a year. During the interim period it has been possible to complete the administrative procedure with regard to the licensing of existing sites. The following table shows the present position in the Borough.

Address	Site Licence for	No. of vans on site	Remarks
Ingleborough Site, Osborne Road.	20	30	-
Poplar Site, Osborne Road.	5	9	-
Hennell's Site, Magazine Lane.	10	16	-
Roseberry's Site, Weasenham Lane.	None	3	Owner of site not prepared to comply with conditions.
Individual Sites, Weasenham Lane, North Brink, South Brink.	None	3	Town Planning Permission not granted.

One operator considered the possibility of opening another site of approximately 3 acres in Osborne Road. At the time of application for outline planning permission for this site the Isle of Ely County Council gave their first indication that approval would be granted only for a density of 15 caravans per acre, being a reduction of 5 vans per acre below the Model Standards set out by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. This project did not materialise.

The above picture indicates the need for another site within the Borough. At the December meeting of the Council your officers were instructed to report on the feasibility and financial aspects of the establishment of a municipal caravan site. In my opinion there is suitable land which could be developed, complete with roads and sewers, having in mind subsequent use for permanent housing development.

Roving type vans

During 1961 it was necessary to take informal steps to move approximately 50 caravans which were parked on unauthorised locations such as grass lanes and verges, filled in portion of the Canal etc.. The occupants of these vans were using these pitches for 'staging' purposes between seasonal work in the Isle of Ely and North Norfolk. It has been said that no problem arises from itinerant caravans, but this is not my impression and I would suggest that the two County Councils must co-operate together with neighbouring district councils to provide some suitable site to which these families can be directed.

FACTORIES

Regular visits have been made to premises and houses in which work is carried out.

Factories Act, 1937 - 59

1. Inspections for purposes of provision as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	15	9	-	-

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority..	99	36	5	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	-	-	-
Total	117	45	5	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred		Number of prosecutions Instituted
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness.	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	3	-	-	1	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences					
(a) Insufficient....	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable	4	4	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	2	2	1	-	-
Total	11	8	1	2	-

3. Outwork

Mature of work	No. of outworkers in August list	No. of Cases of de-fault in sending list to Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Making of wearing apparel	1	None	None	None	None	None
Stringing labels	52	None	None	None	None	None

NON-INDUSTRIAL PREMISES

(a) Shops Act, 1950

This enactment contains legal sanitary standards which are old fashioned and does not cover the accepted necessities of a modern environment. One looks to a new Act from Parliament which will include up-to-date standards, not only in shops, but in all non-industrial premises.

The Council is responsible for items which govern the hours of trading and to some extent the hours of employment of young persons in shops. There has been no flagrant negligence by traders in observing the rules. As a reminder I set out some notes on this matter which illustrate the complexity of enforcement:-

General Closure Hours of Shops

9.0 p.m. on late night (Saturday). 8.0 p.m. other nights.

Confectionery Business

10.0 p.m. on late night. 9.30 p.m. other nights.

Sunday Trading

Shops to be closed for the serving of customers, with the following exceptions:-

Transactions for the purposes of which a shop may be open in England and Wales for the serving of customers on Sunday

1. The sale of -

(a) intoxicating liquors;

(b) meals or refreshments whether or not for consumption at the shop at which they are sold, but not including the sale of fried fish and chips at a fried fish and chip shop;

- (c) newly cooked provisions and cooked or partly cooked tripe;
 - (d) table waters, sweets, chocolates, sugar confectionery and ice cream (including wafers and edible containers);
 - (e) flowers, fruit and vegetables (including mushrooms) other than tinned or bottled fruit or vegetables;
 - (f) milk and cream, not including tinned or dried milk or cream, but including clotted cream whether sold in tins or otherwise;
 - (g) medicines and medical and surgical appliances -
 - (i) at any premises registered under section 12 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933; or
 - (ii) by any person who has entered into a contract with an Executive Council for the supply of drugs and appliances;
 - (h) aircraft, motor and cycle supplies or accessories;
 - (i) tobacco and smokers' requisites;
 - (j) newspapers, periodicals and magazines;
 - (k) books and stationery from the bookstalls of such terminal and main line railway or omnibus stations, or at such aerodromes as may be approved by the Secretary of State;
 - (l) guide books, postcards, photographs, reproductions, photographic films and plates and souvenirs -
 - (i) at any gallery, museum, garden, park or ancient monument under the control of a public authority or university; or
 - (ii) at any other gallery or museum, or any place of natural beauty or historic interest, or any zoological, botanical or horticultural gardens, or aquarium, if and to the extent that the local authority certify that such sale is desirable in the interests of the public; or
 - (iii) in any passenger vessel within the meaning of Part II of the Finance (1909-1910) Act, 1910, while engaged in carrying passengers;
 - (m) photographs for passports;
 - (n) requisites for any game or sport at any premises or place where that game or sport is played or carried on;
 - (o) fodder for horses, mules, ponies and donkeys at any farm, stables, hotel or inn.
2. The transaction of -
- (a) post office business;
 - (b) the business carried on by a funeral undertaker.

Weekly half-holiday

Shops to be closed for the serving of customers at 1.0 p.m. on one weekday in every week, subject to the following exceptions:-

Trades and Businesses exempted from the provisions as to weekly half-holiday

The sale by retail of intoxicating liquors.

The sale of refreshments, including the business carried on at a railway refreshment room.

The sale of motor, cycle and aircraft supplies and accessories to travellers.

The sale of newspapers and periodicals.

The sale of meat, fish, milk, cream, bread, confectionery, fruit, vegetables, flowers and other articles of a perishable nature.

The sale of tobacco and smokers' requisites.

The business carried on at a railway bookstall on or adjoining a railway platform.

The sale of medicines and medical and surgical appliances.

Retail trade carried on at an exhibition or show, if the local authority certify that such retail trade is subsidiary or ancillary only to the main purpose of the exhibition or show.

From investigations, I cannot find any record of the Council fixing a specific day on which half-day closing has to be observed either for the whole Borough or different days for various trades. This situation does allow any trader to follow a modern tendency not yet evident in Wisbech and select to close his business on a Monday so giving his staff a break on two successive days, including Sunday.

All the above has no reference to mobile shops, which operate under a distinct advantage, being outside existing legislation.

(b) Offices, Warehouses are still free from comprehensive legislation despite Government Committee Reports, Private Members Bill etc..

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Return for the year 1961

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				5 Agricultural
	1 Local Auth- ority	2 Dwelling houses inc. Coun- cil houses	3 All other including business premises	4 Totals of cols. 1,2 & 3	
1. Number of properties in local authority's district	88	5,542	1,265	6,895	176

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				5 Agricultural
	1 Local Auth- ority	2 Dwelling houses inc. Coun- cil houses	3 All other including business premises	4 Totals of cols. 1,2 & 3	
2. Total number of prop- -erties inspected as a result of notifi- cation	4	64	7	75	6
Number of such prop- -erties found to be infested by:-					
Common Rat: Major	1	-	-	1	-
Minor	2	46	4	52	6
Ship Rat: Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	-	-	-
House Mouse: Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	1	18	3	22	-
3. Total number of prop- -erties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	-	52	221	273	24
Number of such prop- -erties found to be infested by:-					
Common Rat: Major	-	-	48	48	-
Minor	-	52	173	225	24
Ship Rat: Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	-	-	-
House Mouse: Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	-	-	-
4. Total number of prop- -erties otherwise in- -spected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other pur- pose)	29	-	136	165	-

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				Agricultural
	Local ¹ Auth- ority	Dwelling ² houses inc. Coun- cil houses	All ³ other including business premises	Totals ⁴ of cols. 1,2 & 3	
5. Number of infested properties (in secs. 2,3 and 4) treated by local authority	4	116	228	348	30
6. Total treatments carried out, including re-treatments	15	116	228	359	30

MISBECH PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

Amount of shipping entering the district during the year.

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number inspected		Number of ships reported as having or having had, during voyage, infectious disease on board
			by the P.H.I.	by the M.O.H.	
Foreign Ports	155	35,170 N.R. 77,439 Cargo	155	Nil	Nil
Coastwise	104	15,841 N.R. 39,796 Cargo	49	Nil	Nil
Total	259	51,011 N.R. 117,235 Cargo	204	Nil	Nil

Character of Shipping and Trade during the year

Passenger Traffic

Number of passengers - Inwards: Nil
Number of passengers - Outwards: Nil

Cargo Traffic

Principal Imports: Petrol, oil, grain, sugar, timber and bog ore.

Principal Exports: Grain and bricks.

Principal Ports from which ships arrive

London, Rotterdam, Archangel, Kristianstad, Stettin, Wismar, Hamburg, Mantyluoto, Pateniemi, Dunkirk, Rouen, Immingham.

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from Foreign Ports.

This is not applicable as the port is not an "approved port" or a "designated approved port".

Despite further correspondence with the Minister of Health, he was not prepared to approve the port for this purpose.

Sanitation and Food Hygiene in the Port Area.

Additional toilet accommodation and hand washing facilities were provided on the East Bank. Work has commenced to construct new toilet and washing facilities on the West Bank.

A portable steam cleaner was purchased to ensure adequate cleansing of the Port Warehouse, owned and occupied by the Corporation, in which there is spillage from sugar consignments.

Protective clothing is now available for persons handling open food.

